



Operational Precipitation from GPCP: PERSIANN

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Project Description

- PERSIANN (Precipitation Estimation from Remotely Sensed Information using Artificial Neural Networks) algorithm is used to produce more than 30-year of daily precipitation data (1979-current time). Global monthly GPCP precipitation data is used to adjust daily PERSIANN rainfall. The adjusted daily PERSIANN is consistent to the GPCP rainfall at monthly scale.
- Inputs: GridSat-B1 CDR Data (IRWIN)
 GPCP monthly v2.2
- Output: GPCP adjusted PERSIANN precipitation
 Resolution: Daily, 0.25°x0.25° Lat-Lon scale
 Coverage: Near global coverage 60°S to 60°N
- Output format: NetCDF-4 to allow for metadata and
 the global grid (480 rows x 1440 cols).

Project Description

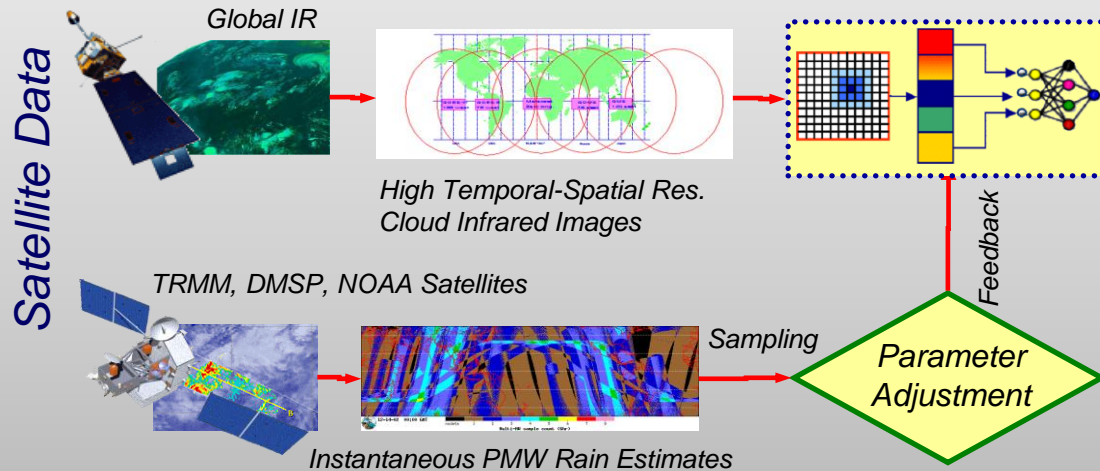
CDR(s) (Validated Outputs)	Period of Record	Spatial Resolution; Projection information	Time Step	Data format	Inputs	Uncertainty Estimates (in percent or error)	Collateral Products (unofficial and/or unvalidated)
Near Global PERSIANN Precipitation	1979- current time	0.25 deg square geographic projection Global coverage 60°N to 60°S	Daily	Netcdf-4 Global grid	Longwave Infrared data from GridSat-B1 IRWIN Data CDR product (ISCCP-B1U) & GPCP monthly precipitation v2.2	To be added	Global/ regional/ local drought indices & flood frequency maps.

Production Approach

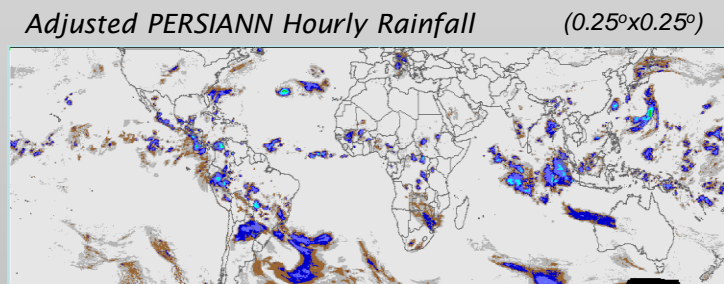
- Infrared data (GridSat-B1) at 7km global every 3 hours is converted to 0.25 deg geographic projection and input to PERSIANN. Output is 0.25 deg precipitation in mm/hr and accumulated to daily.
- Daily PERSIANN data is accumulated to monthly and 2.5 deg to compare to GPCP for bias adjustment. These monthly bias adjustments are then used to adjust each daily 0.25-degree PERSIANN pixel.
- Adjusted daily PERSIANN data grids will then be converted to NetCDF-4 format with the appropriate metadata to be added to the CDR
- Production requires that the IR data be run through the PERSIANN model for a complete month for GPCP adjustment.
- Challenges: Data volume and flow management. Large volumes of data are required for input and generated on output. Input data must be checked for problems and errors. Neither GridSat-B1 nor GPCP are produced on a regular basis and some errors have been found in GridSat-B1.

Bias Adjustment of PERSIANN Estimates

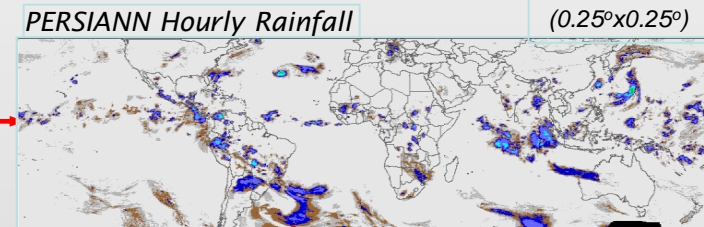
PERSIANN structure in a simple scheme



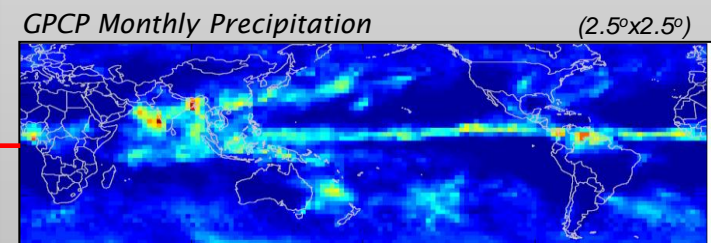
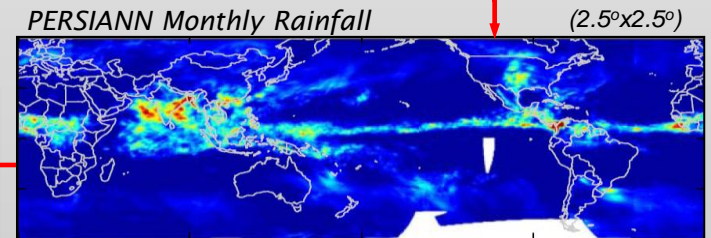
PERSIANN Adjusted (Monthly Scale)



Products



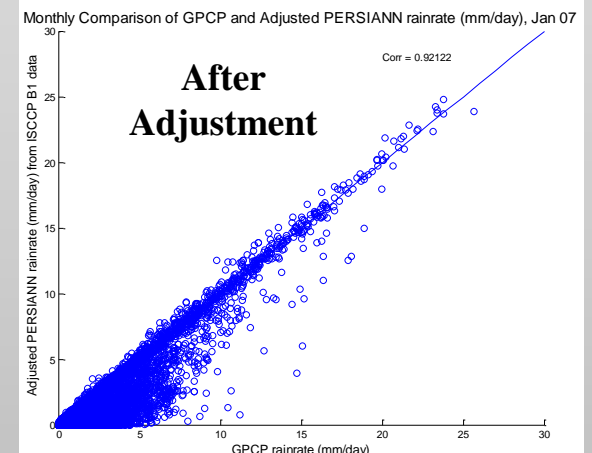
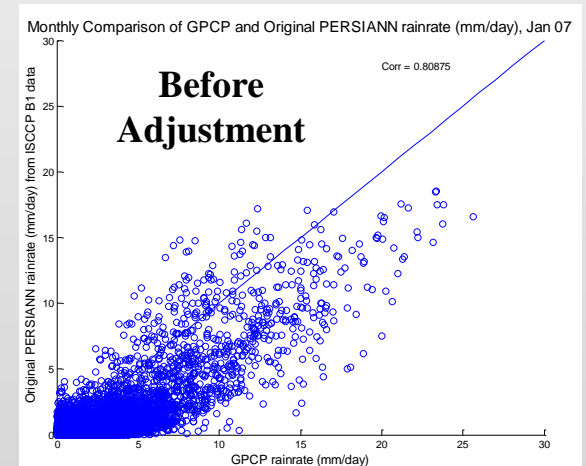
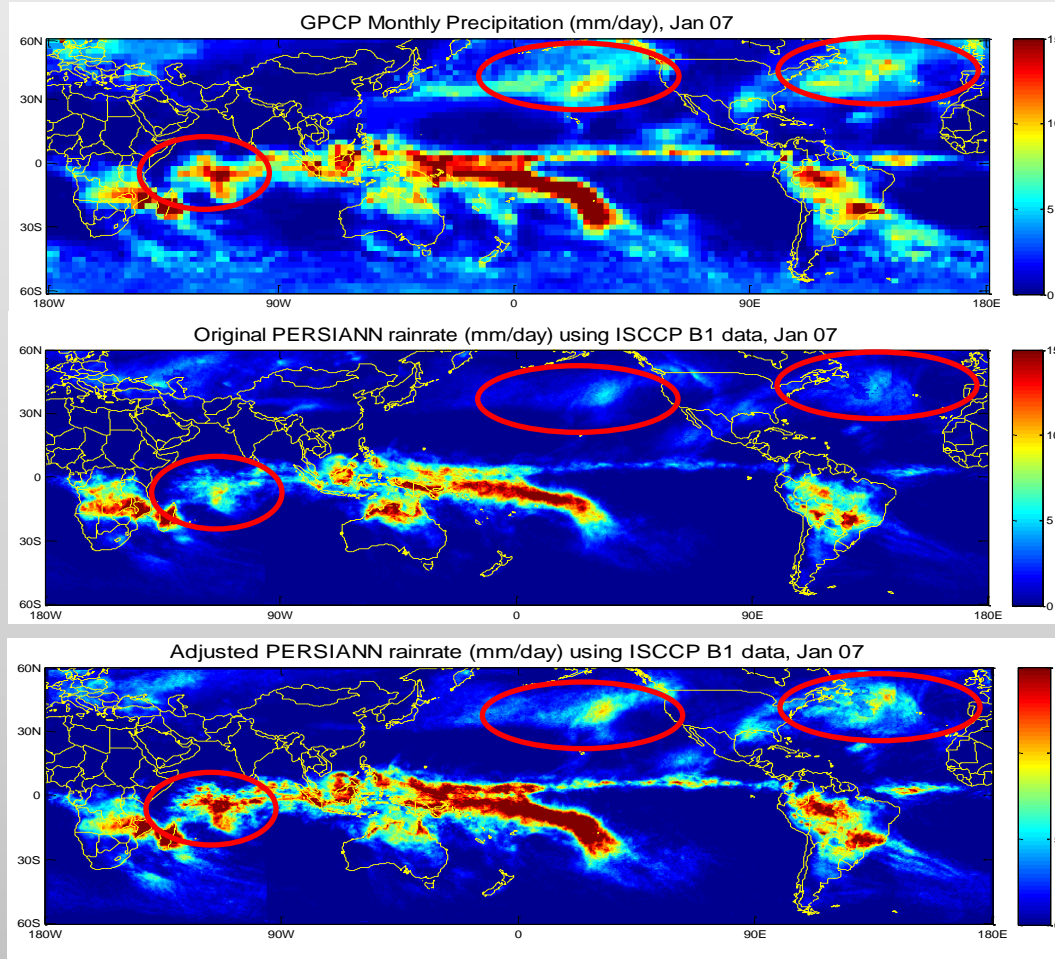
Tempo-Spatial Accumulation



Bias Adjustment

Bias Adjustment of PERSIANN Estimates

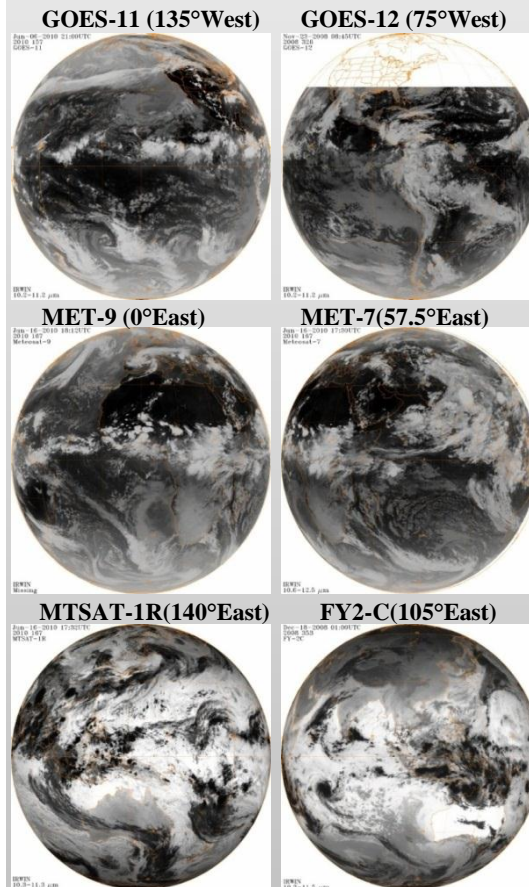
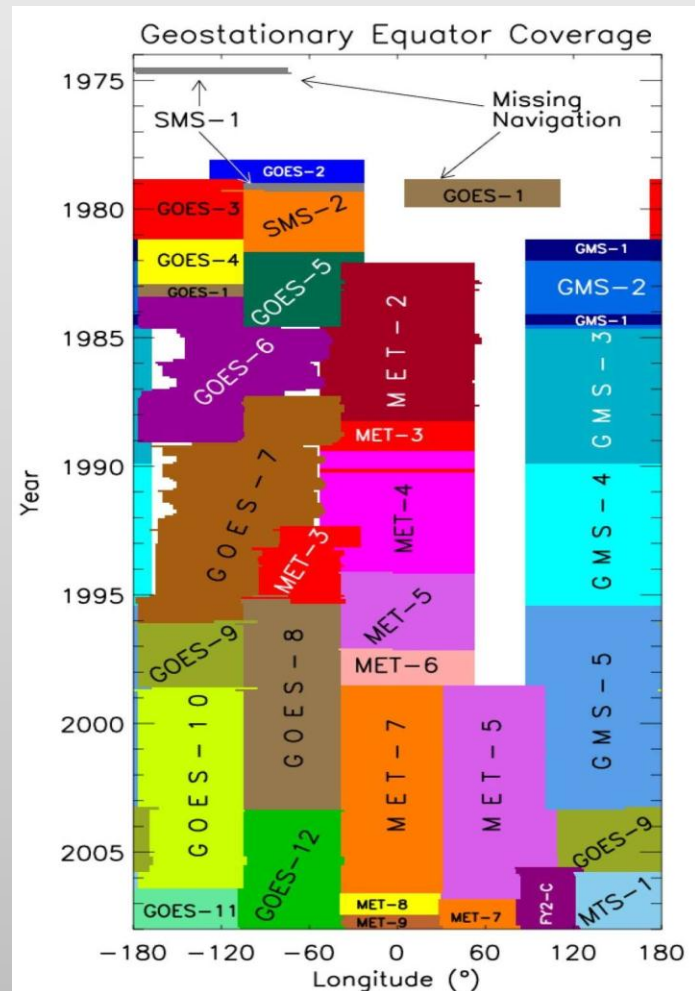
- Comparison of GPCP monthly rainfall with PERSIANN rainfall before and after bias adjustment
- Bias estimates of PERSIANN rainfall at various spatial and temporal scales are adjusted using GPCP data.



Top: GPCP Monthly, 2.5°, Middle: Original PERSIANN Monthly 0.25°, Bottom: Adjusted PERSIANN Monthly 0.25°

Input Data: GridSat-B1 CDR Data (IRWIN)

- **International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP)**
1979 to present
10-km and 3-hour intervals

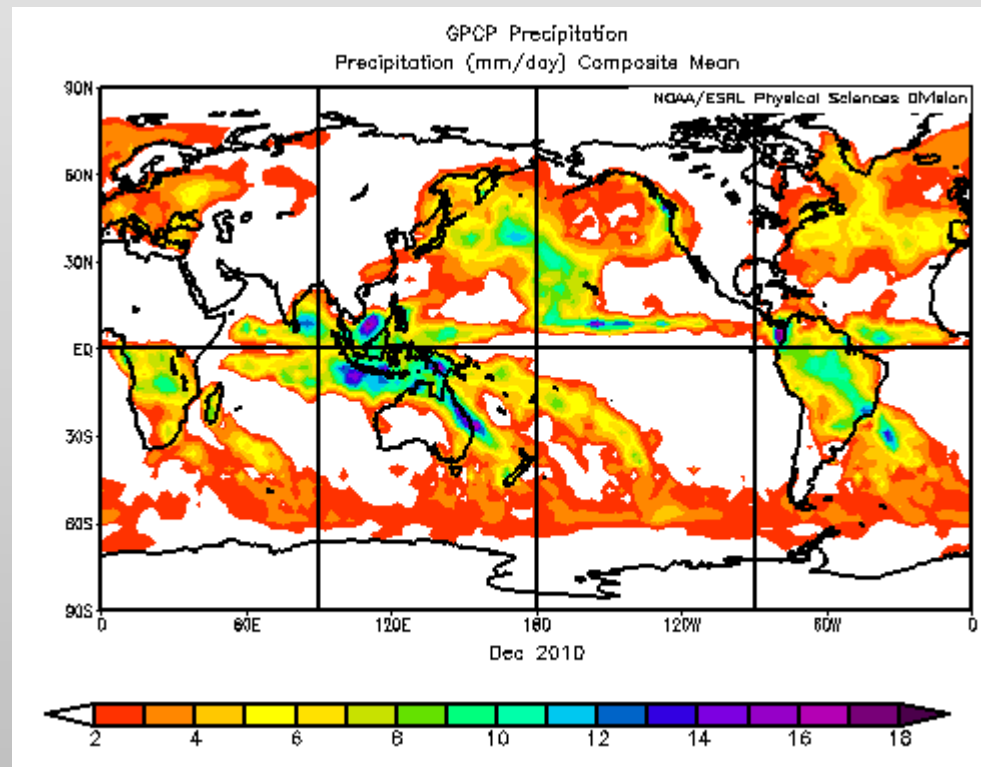


1. U.S. Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (**GOES**)
2. European Meteorological satellite (**Meteosat**) series
3. Japanese Geostationary Meteorological Satellite (**GMS**)
4. The Chinese Fen-yung 2C (**FY2**) series.

Source: NOAA NCDC

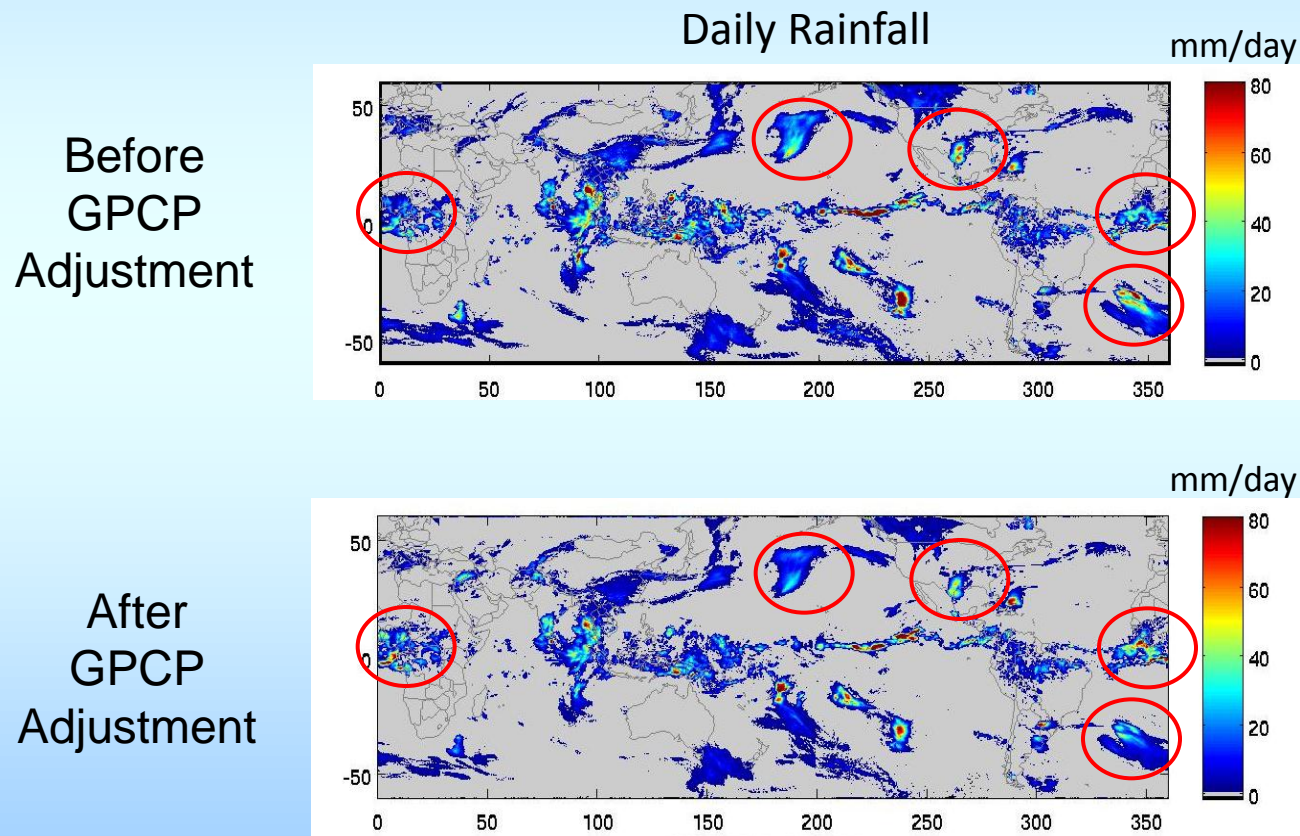
Input Data: GPCP Monthly Precipitation Data

- *Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP)*
- **GPCP Version 2.2 Combined Precipitation Data Set**
- Global Precipitation Climatology Project monthly precipitation dataset from 1979-present combines observations and satellite precipitation data into $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ global grids.



PERSIANN Estimates (Before & After GPCP Precipitation Adjustment)

- PERSIANN before and after GPCP monthly rainfall adjustment
- Spatial resolution: $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$ Lat-Long
- Temporal resolution: daily



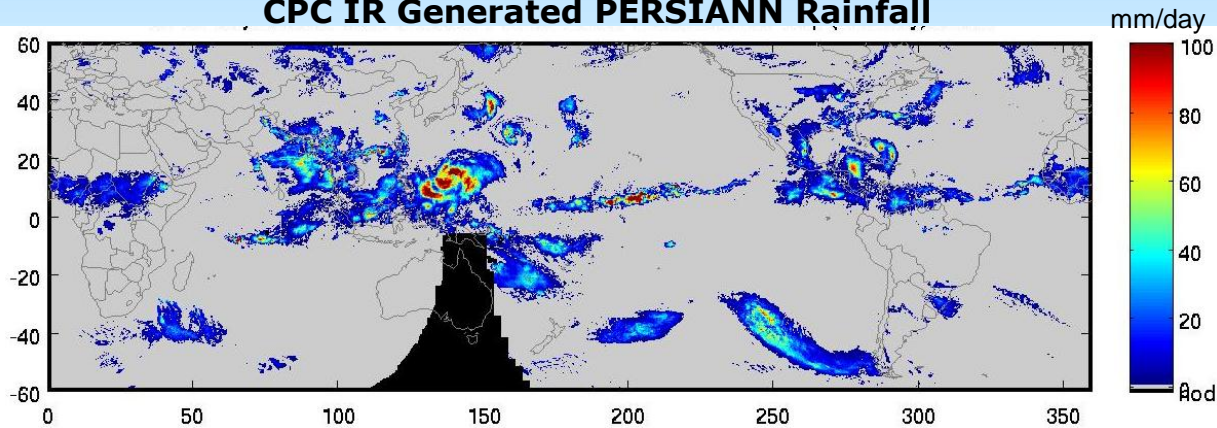
Quality Assurance Approach

- Test using CPC-IR grid data and GridSat-B1 CDR Data (IRWIN) to generate PERSIANN estimates and evaluate PERSIANN estimates (before and after GPCP monthly precipitation adjustment)
- Compare PERSIANN with GPCP 1DD daily estimation for the period of 1997—2009
- Compare PERSIANN with stage IV radar/gauge estimates over CONUS.

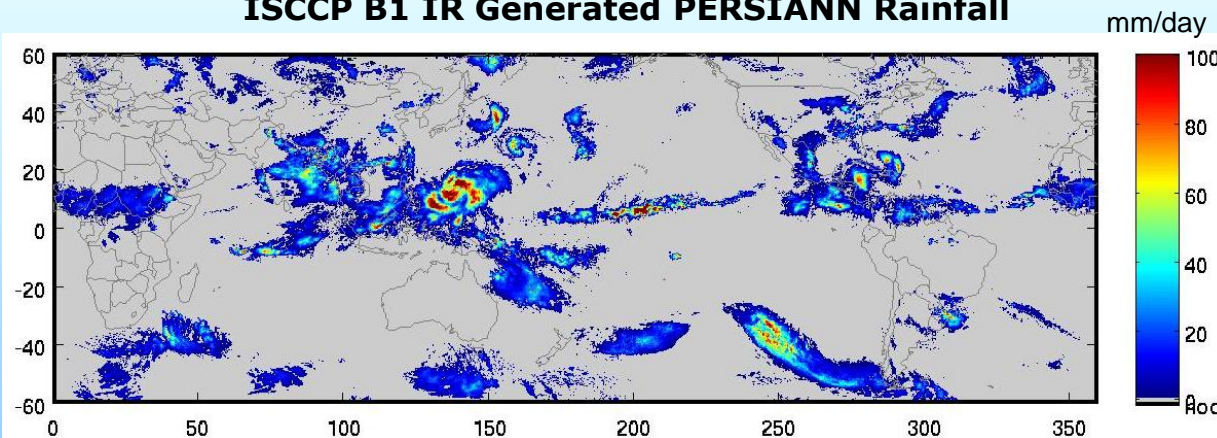
Generate PERSIANN Precipitation from CPC Grid IR and GridSat-B1 CDR Data

GPCP adjusted PERSIANN Daily Rainfall Estimation: DOY 202, 2005

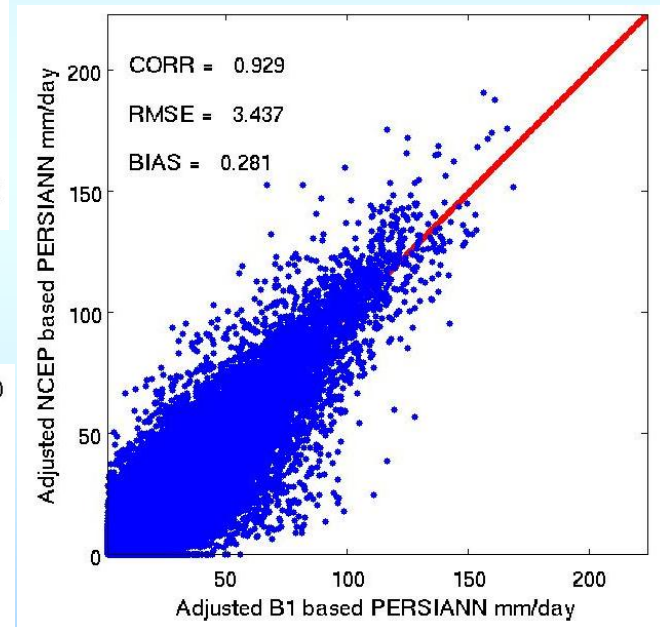
CPC IR Generated PERSIANN Rainfall



ISCCP B1 IR Generated PERSIANN Rainfall



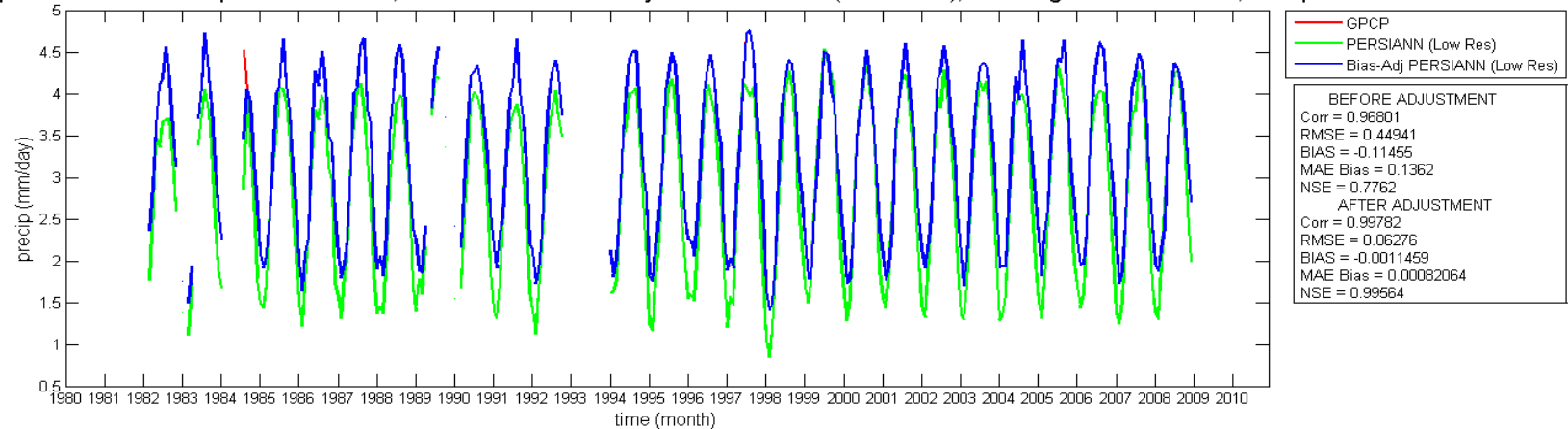
After GPCP adjustment



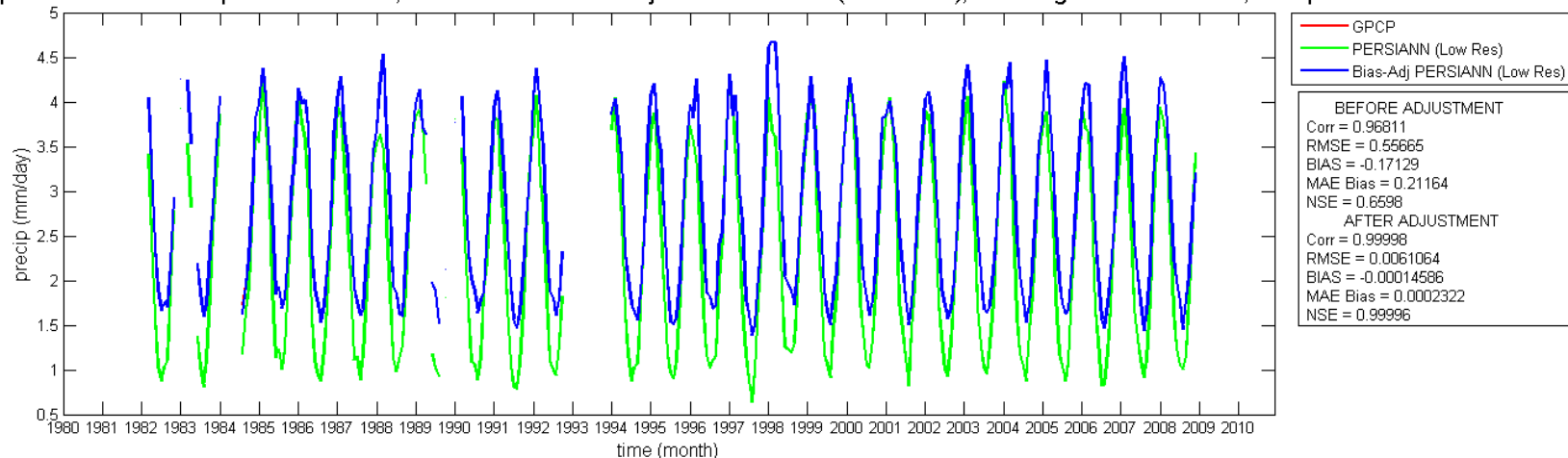
GPCP and PERSIANN Precipitation (0–30°)

- Mean Areal Precipitation (MAP) for Northern and Southern hemisphere (0-30°).
- The GPCP adjusted PERSIANN matches GPCP monthly rainfall

Northern Tropical Mean Areal Precipitation for GPCP, PERSIANN and Bias-Adjusted PERSIANN (1980-2010), MaxWeight = No Threshold, Precip Thresh = 0.05

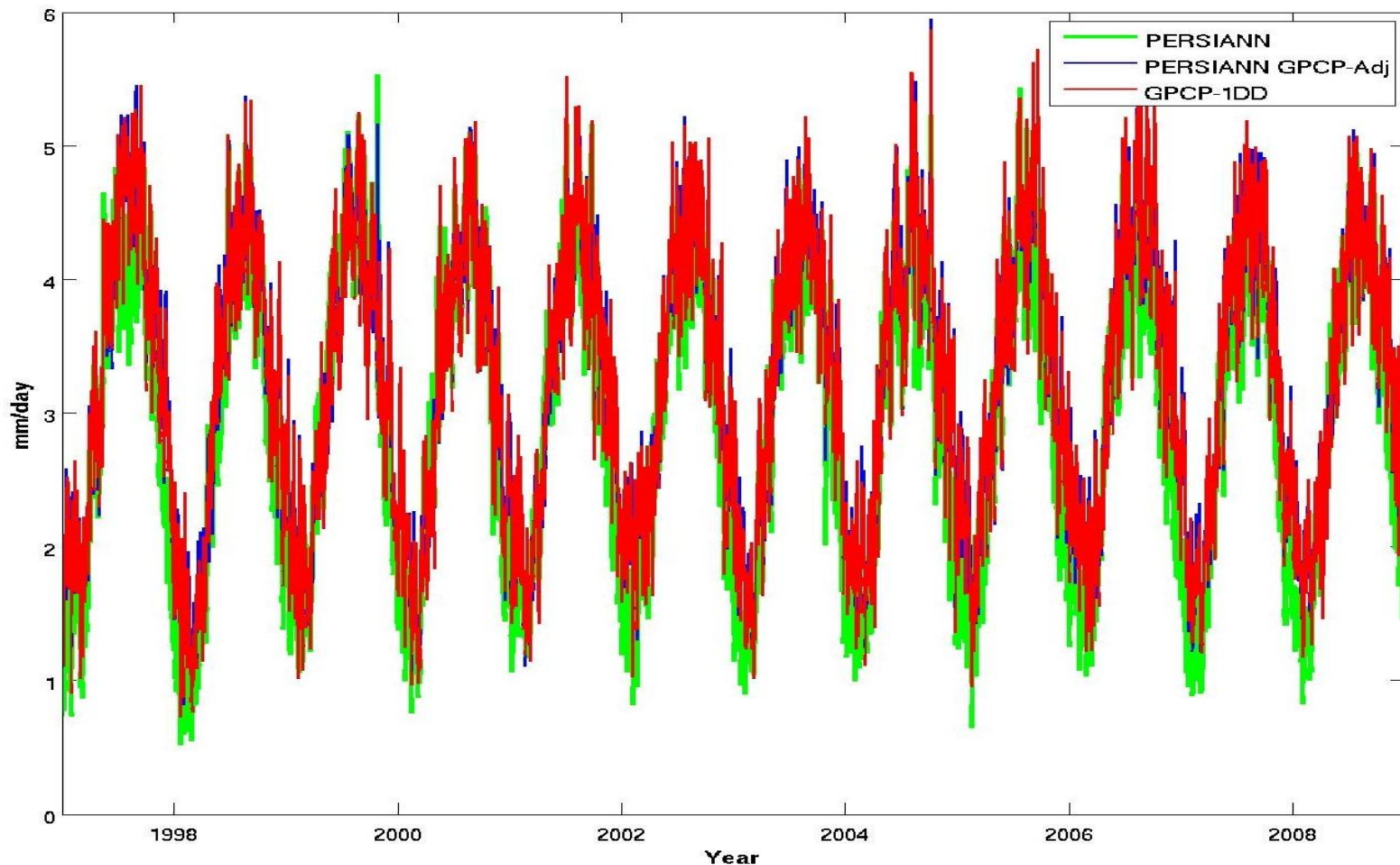


Southern Tropical Mean Areal Precipitation for GPCP, PERSIANN and Bias-Adjusted PERSIANN (1980-2010), MaxWeight = No Threshold, Precip Thresh = 0.05



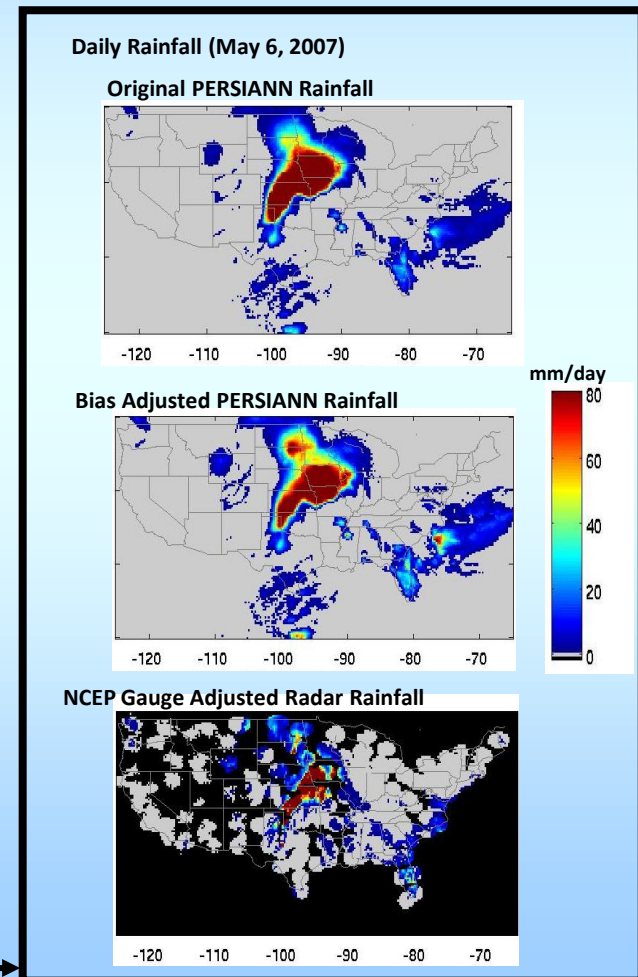
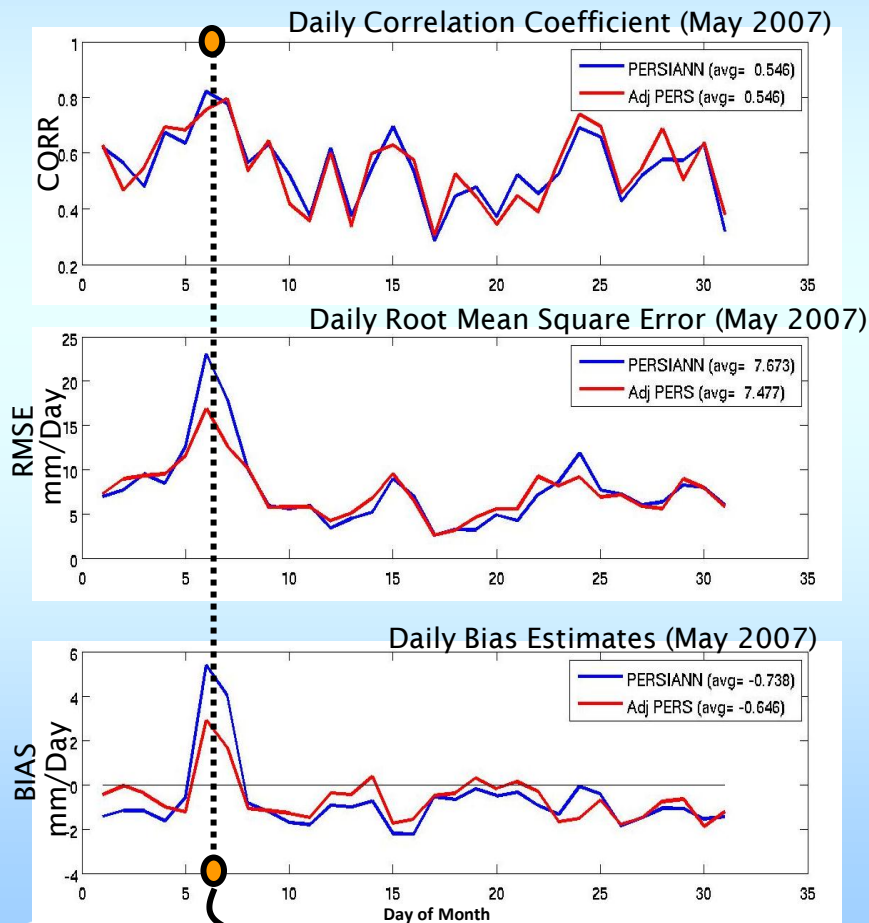
GPCP 1-DD and PERSIANN Precipitation (0–30°N)

- Comparison of the PERSIANN and Bias-Adjusted PERSIANN with Daily GPCP product (1-DD)
- Data evaluation: Data Period: 1997—2009. Data Coverage: 0—30°N
- Bias-Adjusted PERSIANN estimates are consistent with the GPCP Daily (1-DD) estimates.



PERSIANN and Stage IV Estimates

- NCEP gauge adjusted radar rainfall is used to evaluate PERSIANN rainfall
- Day-by-day evaluation statistics (CORR, RMSE, and BIAS) are listed
- With adjustment from GPCP monthly rainfall, evaluation statistics (RMSE and BIAS) are improved from non-adjusted PERSIANN rainfall



Applications: Water Focus

■ Applications:

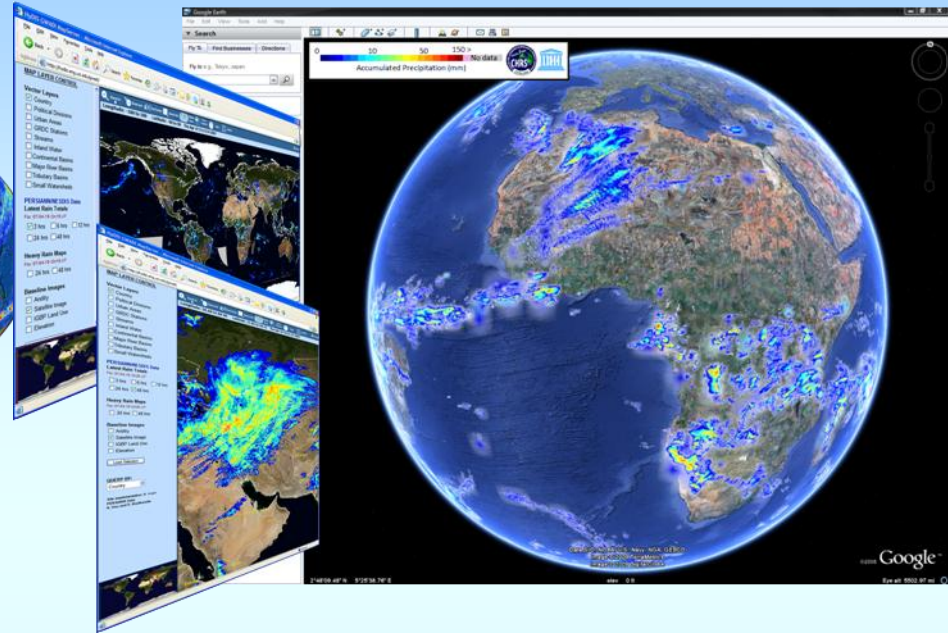
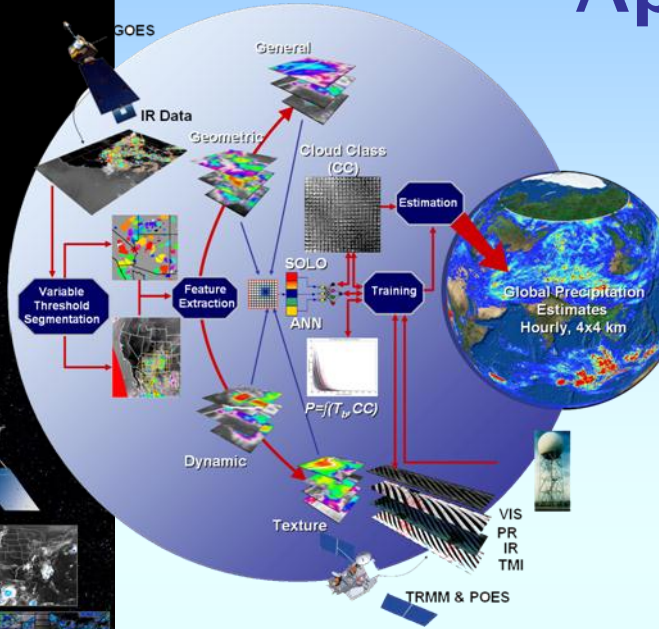
- Water resources systems planning and management
- Extreme events analysis (intensity, frequencies, and duration of floods & droughts)

■ Users:

- Dept. of Water Resources (DWR), State and National Water Agencies
- USGS, NWS, WMO UNESCO-IHP
- International partners to validation the products: Taiwan, India, Israel, Italy, Thailand, Namibia...

PERSIANN CDR for Hydro-climatological Application

Algorithm



Web Services

Applications



Drought Management



Flood Forecasting



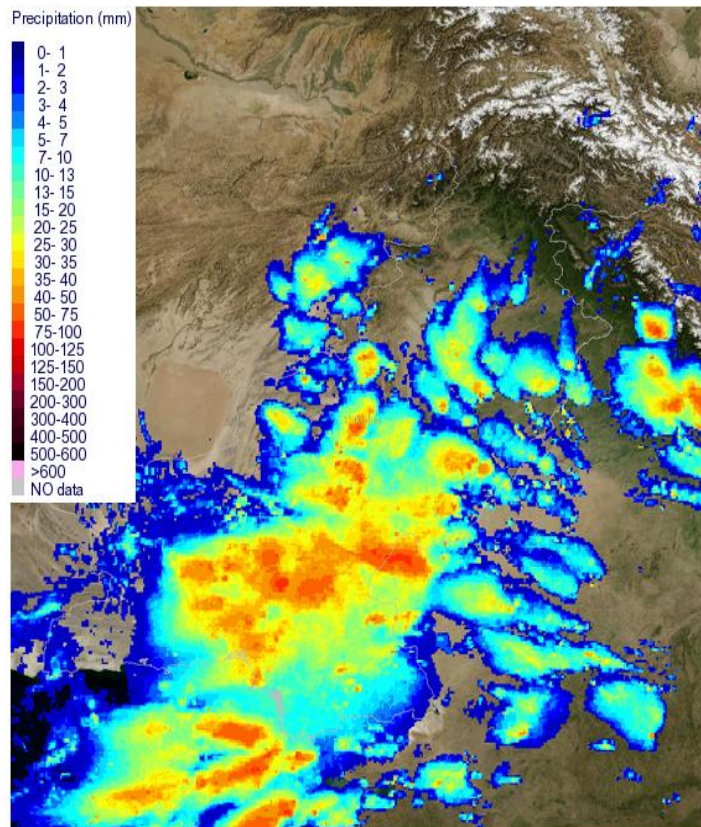
Water Resources



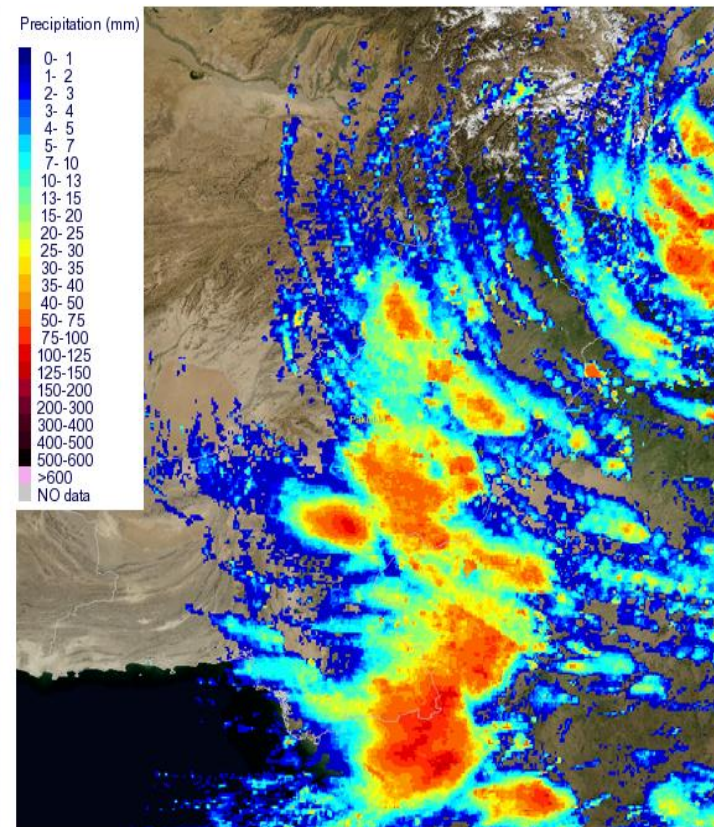
Extreme Event Analysis: Floods (intensity, frequency, duration...)

Pakistan Flood

08-09-2010 22:00 UTC 24-hr Accumulation

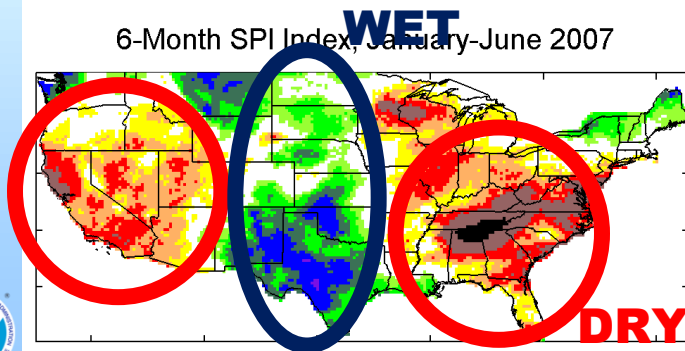
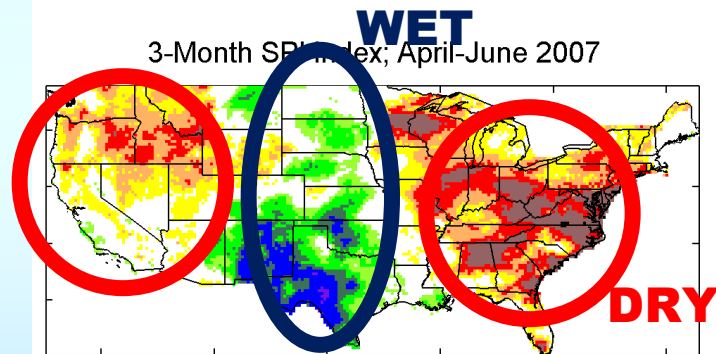
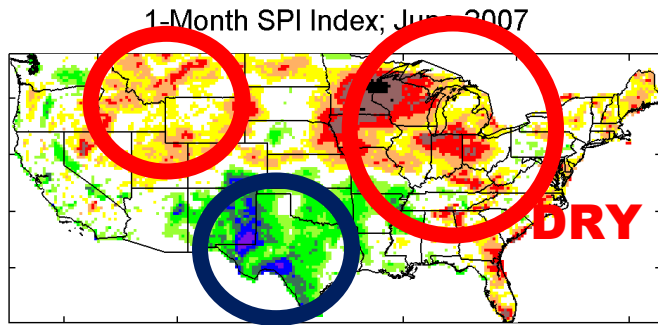


08-04-2010 17:17 UTC 24-hr Accumulation

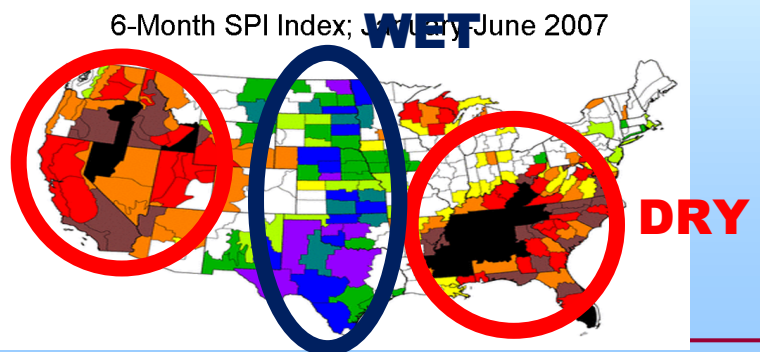
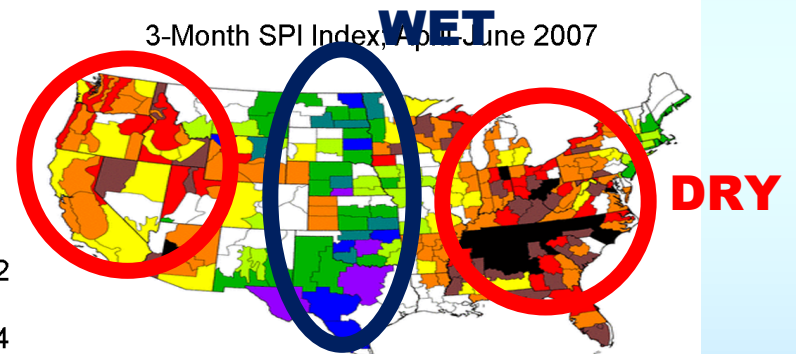
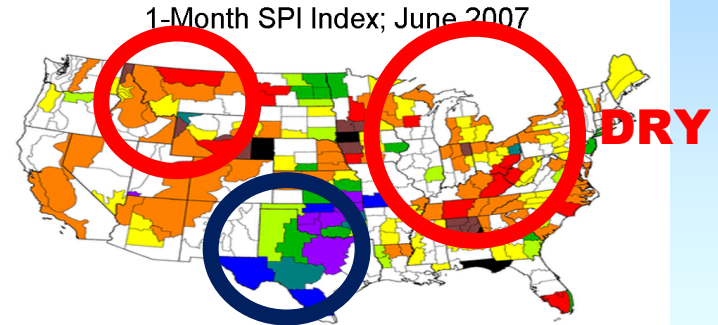


Extreme Event Analysis: Drought Monitoring (intensity, frequency, duration...)

SPI Estimates: PERSIANN Satellite Precipitation Data



SPI Estimates: NCDC Gauge Precipitation Data



Schedule & Issues

- State project current status
 - Downloaded and processed Grid-B1 CDR Data (IRWIN)
 - Run and test PERSIANN and GPCP adjusted PERSIANN codes
 - Download GPCP monthly rainfall 1970~2010
 - Generated multi-year PERSIANN data: 1980~2010
- Plans for next phase of the project
 - Evaluate products (Local, regional, and global evaluation using gauge, radar, and other better quality data sources)
 - Examine data quality and reprocess/remove data with problems
 - Quantify the uncertainty of estimates
- Risks or concerns
 - Our product updates are dependent on input data sources (Grid-B1 and GPCP).
 - GridSat-B1 is completed through year 2009 and has some errors/problems required further attention. The data from 2010~current time is not ready.
 - GPCP v2.2 completed through year 2010. The data from 2010~current time is not ready.

Known issues on GridSat-B1

- Some data under the Meteosat coverage are not assigned correctly

